

Halictus regis, sp. n.

♀. Length a little over 5 mm., anterior wing about 4.6; black, with thin pale hair; facial quadrangle longer than broad; clypeus projecting; cheeks broad; clypeus shining, with scattered punctures; front dull, densely and minutely punctured; upper orbital margins narrowly shining; sides of vertex dull; flagellum clear ferruginous beneath; mesothorax somewhat shining, very minutely punctured and microscopically lineolate; area of metathorax not defined, with very delicate irregular plicæ mainly confined to the basal part; posterior truncation small, sharply defined at sides except the upper fourth; tegulæ rufopiceous; wings greyish hyaline, stigma and nervures pale dull testaceous; legs black, with pale hair; hind spur with short saw-like teeth; abdomen shining, especially basally; no hair-bands, but slightly indicated thin hair-patches at basal corners of second and third segments.

Hab.—Kingston, Colorado, at flowers of *Frasera*, just above timber-line, July, 1915 (*L. A. Kenoyer*). Close to *H. dasiphoræ*, but considerably smaller, with the area of metathorax quite differently sculptured.

A NEW GENUS OF TRICHOGRAMMATIDÆ FROM AUSTRALIA CHARACTERISED BY BEARING A POSTMARGINAL VEIN.

BY A. A. GIRAULT.

With the exception of *Pseudobrachysticha semiaurea*, Girault, which bears a short, triangular postmarginal vein, the following new species is the only member of the family yet known to me which has that vein distinct.

Thoreauia, new genus.

Female.—Similar to *Pseudoligosita*, Girault, but neither the pedicel nor funicle is elongate, the funicle joint being subglobular (wider than long) the, pedicel twice its length, two and a quarter times longer than wide at apex. There are the following additional differences: The body is slender, the thorax and abdomen each long, the latter somewhat longer than the former, distinctly *compressed* and with the valves of the ovipositor slightly, distinctly extruded; the pronotum is prolonged over the head in the form of a button-like medial projection. The long scutum seems to be divided transversely at distal three-fourths, leaving a crescentic sclerite between it and the scutellum, the suture being concave. Caudal femora swollen, coarsely scaly. All tibiæ dorsad armed with four or five weak, setigerous teeth. No oblique hairless line from stigmal vein. Mandibles

4-dentate. Club without a terminal nipple or spine. Stigmal vein ovate, with a short, thick neck. Tibial spurs short, straight, single. Habitus like *Lathromeroides*, but the thorax longer in proportion to the abdomen.

Thorcauia compressiventris, n. sp., genotype.

Female.—Length, 0.90 mm. Black, the head and thorax (except the sides, except ventrad centrally) deep golden yellow; vertex dusky, axillæ black. Antennæ dusky yellow. Thorax laterad of scutellum dusky. Knees broadly, tibiæ except dorsad and the first two tarsal joints pallid. Venation dusky, the fore wing subhyaline but with a distinct, short, substigmal spot against the apex of the stigmal vein. Fore wings with about eighteen regular lines of discal cilia, the eighth of which is longest, from apex, curving past the stigmal knob caudo-proximad to join the proximal end of the sixteenth which curves slightly cephalad to meet it; the seventeenth also meets the other two at this point, which is farthest proximad for this ciliation. Caudal wings not broad, with a paired row of discal cilia a little cephalad of middle, their caudal marginal fringes distinctly longer than their greatest width. Club longer than the pedicel and funicle taken together, conic. Marginal cilia of the fore wing very short, sparse at the apex. Scape moderate in length, not as long as the club.

Described from four females received for identification from the Government Entomologist, Northern Territory, Australia, and said to have been reared from galls on *Eucalyptus miniata*, Port Darwin (1.8.15).

Types.—Catalogue No. 20005, U.S.N.M., the four females on a slide.

NOTES ON SOME SPRING AND AUTUMN BUTTERFLIES
OF CANNES AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BY H. ROWLAND-BROWN, M.A., F.E.S.

(Continued from p. 76.)

HESPERIIDÆ (*continued*)*

[*Cyclopides palæmon*.—Does not appear to descend to the lower regions of the Department. Millière says that it is not

* To my remarks on *Pyrgus orbifer* (*antea*, p. 75) I should have added that it figures in Cantener's 'Catalogue des Lépidoptères du Département du Var,' p. 7, Strasbourg, 1833. I notice, too, that Mr. F. S. Norris, who was collecting at Hyères in 1889, includes it among his captures—"sparingly in May"—('Entomologist,' xxii, p. 185). I cannot even guess what these Hesperiidæ actually were, but to my eye this is one of the most easily distinguishable of a notably difficult group. *Parnara nostradamus*. Four examples sold in the Gieseking (Cannes regional) collection.